



Hongkong Daily Press

TREASURE!

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N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
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Prescriptions accurately filled.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,120 號十二百一千九萬一第 日五十月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1919. 一拜禮 號八月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [80]

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER.
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BURTON-ON-TRENT.
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Telephone No. 75. [18]

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NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

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Hongkong.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—11.00 Midnight.
SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m.	" 15 "
5.30	to 8.00	" 10 "
8.00	to 8.30	" 15 "
8.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep. 7.30		dep. 8.15		dep. 8.45		dep. 9.15		dep. 9.45
SHK LUNG	arr. 7.45		arr. 8.30		arr. 9.00		arr. 9.30		arr. 10.00
Shum Chai	arr. 7.55		arr. 8.40		arr. 9.10		arr. 9.40		arr. 10.10
Shum Chai	dep. 8.05		dep. 8.50		dep. 9.20		dep. 9.50		dep. 10.20
Shum Chai	arr. 8.15		arr. 9.00		arr. 9.30		arr. 10.00		arr. 10.30
Shum Chai	dep. 8.25		dep. 9.10		dep. 9.40		dep. 10.10		dep. 10.40
Shum Chai	arr. 8.35		arr. 9.20		arr. 9.50		arr. 10.20		arr. 10.50
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45		dep. 9.30		dep. 10.00		dep. 10.30		dep. 11.00
Shum Chai	arr. 8.55		arr. 9.40		arr. 10.10		arr. 10.40		arr. 11.10
Shum Chai	dep. 9.05		dep. 9.50		dep. 10.20		dep. 10.50		dep. 11.20
Shum Chai	arr. 9.15		arr. 10.00		arr. 10.30		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.30
Shum Chai	dep. 9.25		dep. 10.10		dep. 10.40		dep. 11.10		dep. 11.40
Shum Chai	arr. 9.35		arr. 10.20		arr. 10.50		arr. 11.20		arr. 11.50
Shum Chai	dep. 9.45		dep. 10.30		dep. 11.00		dep. 11.30		dep. 12.00
Shum Chai	arr. 9.55		arr. 10.40		arr. 11.10		arr. 11.40		arr. 12.10
Shum Chai	dep. 10.05		dep. 10.50		dep. 11.20		dep. 11.50		dep. 12.20
Shum Chai	arr. 10.15		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.30		arr. 12.00		arr. 12.30
Shum Chai	dep. 10.25		dep. 11.10		dep. 11.40		dep. 12.10		dep. 12.40
Shum Chai	arr. 10.35		arr. 11.20		arr. 11.50		arr. 12.20		arr. 12.50
Shum Chai	dep. 10.45		dep. 11.30		dep. 12.00		dep. 12.30		dep. 1.00
Shum Chai	arr. 10.55		arr. 11.40		arr. 12.10		arr. 12.40		arr. 1.10
Shum Chai	dep. 11.05		dep. 11.50		dep. 12.20		dep. 12.50		dep. 1.20
Shum Chai	arr. 11.15		arr. 12.00		arr. 12.30		arr. 1.00		arr. 1.30

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 21 Local
Shum Chai	dep. 7.30		dep. 8.15		dep. 8.45		dep. 9.15		dep. 9.45
Shum Chai	arr. 7.45		arr. 8.30		arr. 9.00		arr. 9.30		arr. 10.00
Shum Chai	dep. 7.55		dep. 8.40		dep. 9.10		dep. 9.40		dep. 10.10
Shum Chai	arr. 8.05		arr. 8.50		arr. 9.20		arr. 9.50		arr. 10.20
Shum Chai	dep. 8.15		dep. 9.00		dep. 9.30		dep. 10.00		dep. 10.30
Shum Chai	arr. 8.25		arr. 9.10		arr. 9.40		arr. 10.10		arr. 10.40
Shum Chai	dep. 8.35		dep. 9.20		dep. 9.50		arr. 10.20		arr. 10.50
Shum Chai	arr. 8.45		arr. 9.30		arr. 10.00		arr. 10.30		arr. 11.00
Shum Chai	dep. 8.55		arr. 9.40		arr. 10.10		arr. 10.40		arr. 11.10
Shum Chai	arr. 9.05		arr. 9.50		arr. 10.20		arr. 10.50		arr. 11.20
Shum Chai	dep. 9.15		arr. 10.00		arr. 10.30		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.30
Shum Chai	arr. 9.25		arr. 10.10		arr. 10.40		arr. 11.10		arr. 11.40
Shum Chai	dep. 9.35		arr. 10.20		arr. 10.50		arr. 11.20		arr. 11.50
Shum Chai	arr. 9.45		arr. 10.30		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.30		arr. 12.00
Shum Chai	dep. 9.55		arr. 10.40		arr. 11.10		arr. 11.40		arr. 12.10
Shum Chai	arr. 10.05		arr. 10.50		arr. 11.20		arr. 11.50		arr. 12.20
Shum Chai	dep. 10.15		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.30		arr. 12.00		arr. 12.30
Shum Chai	arr. 10.25		arr. 11.10		arr. 11.40		arr. 12.10		arr. 12.40
Shum Chai	dep. 10.35		arr. 11.20		arr. 11.50		arr. 12.20		arr. 12.50
Shum Chai	arr. 10.45		arr. 11.30		arr. 12.00		arr. 12.30		arr. 1.00
Shum Chai	dep. 10.55		arr. 11.40		arr. 12.10		arr. 12.40		arr. 1.10
Shum Chai	arr. 11.05		arr. 11.50		arr. 12.20		arr. 12.50		arr. 1.20
Shum Chai	dep. 11.15		arr. 12.00		arr. 12.30		arr. 1.00		arr. 1.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 21 Local
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 8.30		dep. 8.45		dep. 8.55		dep. 9.05		dep. 9.15
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 8.45		arr. 8.55		arr. 9.05		arr. 9.15		arr. 9.25
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 8.55		dep. 9.10		dep. 9.20		dep. 9.30		dep. 9.40
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 9.10		arr. 9.25		arr. 9.35		arr. 9.45		arr. 9.55
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 9.20		dep. 9.35		dep. 9.45		dep. 9.55		dep. 10.05
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 9.35		arr. 9.50		arr. 10.00		arr. 10.10		arr. 10.20
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 9.45		dep. 10.00		dep. 10.10		dep. 10.20		dep. 10.30
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 10.00		arr. 10.15		arr. 10.25		arr. 10.35		arr. 10.45
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 10.10		dep. 10.25		dep. 10.35		dep. 10.45		dep. 10.55
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 10.25		arr. 10.40		arr. 10.50		arr. 11.00		arr. 11.10
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 10.35		dep. 10.50		dep. 11.00		dep. 11.10		dep. 11.20
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 10.50		arr. 11.05		arr. 11.15		arr. 11.25		arr. 11.35
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 11.00		dep. 11.15		dep. 11.25		dep. 11.35		dep. 11.45
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 11.15		arr. 11.30		arr. 11.40		arr. 11.50		arr. 12.00
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 11.25		dep. 11.40		dep. 11.50		dep. 12.00		dep. 12.10
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 11.40		arr. 11.55		arr. 12.05		arr. 12.15		arr. 12.25
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 11.50		dep. 12.05		dep. 12.15		dep. 12.25		dep. 12.35
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 12.05		arr. 12.20		arr. 12.30		arr. 12.40		arr. 12.50
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 12.15		dep. 12.30		dep. 12.40		dep. 12.50		dep. 1.00
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 12.30		arr. 12.45		arr. 12.55		arr. 1.05		arr. 1.15
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 12.40		dep. 12.55		dep. 1.05		dep. 1.15		dep. 1.25
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 12.55		arr. 1.10		arr. 1.20		arr. 1.30		arr. 1.40
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 1.05		dep. 1.20		dep. 1.30		dep. 1.40		dep. 1.50
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 1.20		arr. 1.35		arr. 1.45		arr. 1.55		arr. 2.05
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 1.30		dep. 1.45		dep. 1.55		dep. 2.05		dep. 2.15
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 1.45		arr. 1.60		arr. 1.70		arr. 1.80		arr. 1.90
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 1.55		dep. 2.10		dep. 2.20		dep. 2.30		dep. 2.40
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 2.10		arr. 2.25		arr. 2.35		arr. 2.45		arr. 2.55
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 2.20		dep. 2.35		dep. 2.45		dep. 2.55		dep. 3.05
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 2.35		arr. 2.50		arr. 3.00		arr. 3.10		arr. 3.20
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 2.45		dep. 3.00		dep. 3.10		dep. 3.20		dep. 3.30
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 3.00		arr. 3.15		arr. 3.25		arr. 3.35		arr. 3.45
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 3.10		dep. 3.25		dep. 3.35		dep. 3.45		dep. 3.55
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 3.25		arr. 3.40		arr. 3.50		arr. 4.00		arr. 4.10
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 3.35		dep. 3.50		dep. 4.00		dep. 4.10		dep. 4.20
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 3.50		arr. 4.05		arr. 4.15		arr. 4.25		arr. 4.35
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 4.00		dep. 4.15		dep. 4.25		dep. 4.35		dep. 4.45
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 4.15		arr. 4.30		arr. 4.40		arr. 4.50		arr. 5.00
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 4.25		dep. 4.40		dep. 4.50		dep. 5.00		dep. 5.10
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 4.40		arr. 4.55		arr. 5.05		arr. 5.15		arr. 5.25
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 4.50		dep. 5.05		dep. 5.15		dep. 5.25		dep. 5.35
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 5.05		arr. 5.20		arr. 5.30		arr. 5.40		arr. 5.50
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 5.15		dep. 5.30		dep. 5.40		dep. 5.50		dep. 6.00
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 5.30		arr. 5.45		arr. 5.55		arr. 6.05		arr. 6.15
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 5.40		dep. 5.55		dep. 6.05		dep. 6.15		dep. 6.25
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 5.55		arr. 6.10		arr. 6.20		arr. 6.30		arr. 6.40
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 6.05		dep. 6.20		dep. 6.30		dep. 6.40		dep. 6.50
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 6.20		arr. 6.35		arr. 6.45		arr. 6.55		arr. 7.05
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 6.30		dep. 6.45		dep. 6.55		dep. 7.05		dep. 7.15
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 6.45		arr. 6.60		arr. 6.70		arr. 6.80		arr. 6.90
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 6.55		dep. 7.10		dep. 7.20		dep. 7.30		dep. 7.40
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 7.10		arr. 7.25		arr. 7.35		arr. 7.45		arr. 7.55
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 7.20		dep. 7.35		dep. 7.45		dep. 7.55		dep. 8.05
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 7.35		arr. 7.50		arr. 8.00		arr. 8.10		arr. 8.20
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 7.45		dep. 8.00		dep. 8.10		dep. 8.20		dep. 8.30
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 8.00		arr. 8.15		arr. 8.25		arr. 8.35		arr. 8.45
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 8.10		dep. 8.25		dep. 8.35		dep. 8.45		dep. 8.55
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 8.25		arr. 8.40		arr. 8.50		arr. 9.00		arr. 9.10
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 8.35		dep. 8.50		dep. 9.00		dep. 9.10		dep. 9.20
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 8.50		arr. 9.05		arr. 9.15		arr. 9.25		arr. 9.35
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 9.00		dep. 9.15		dep. 9.25		dep. 9.35		dep. 9.45
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 9.15		arr. 9.30		arr. 9.40		arr. 9.50		arr. 10.00
Sha Tau Kok	dep. 9.25		dep. 9.40		dep. 9.50		dep. 10.00		dep. 10.10
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 9.40		arr. 9.55		arr. 10.05		arr. 10.15		arr. 10.25
Sha									

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THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

METRO presents
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etc., etc.

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PERKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PERKING, August 27th.

THE STUDENTS AGAIN.

The student volcano is active again. Deep rumblings were heard in Shantung when the military command of Tsinan made himself obnoxious by detaining over a hundred girl students who were interested in the boycott agitation and, afterwards, by proclaiming martial law under which he summarily executed three Mohammedan citizens. The visit of student representatives to Peking last Saturday and their abortive attempt to interview the President may represent the first discharge of lava, but when the police were foolish enough to arrest the student delegation the volcano became really active. To-day there was another eruption outside the President's office, the approaches to which were so heavily guarded that the big body of students was unable to gain its object. As the previous movement demonstrated, the students are not lacking in persistence or ingenuity, supported by a burning patriotism which makes light of physical discomfort, and so they will not be balked. Strong in the knowledge that public opinion approves their action, and strong in the understanding that there are many in high places who will assist them in every possible way, the students are determined to press for a favourable decision. If checked at the Hsinhuamen, they will try another gate. Indeed, I understand that they are planning to make demonstrations at three gates to-morrow and if that does not bring them within reach of desired results they will increase the effort. The authorities are in an awkward position. Should they arrest one of the students the latter will be a hero, if not a martyr, and others will endeavour to have themselves arrested, knowing that their comrades will rouse the whole country to have them liberated. The students know that the most pronounced militarist dare not risk outraging Chinese sentiment by executing or punishing a youth for demonstrating his patriotism. Already, I hear that Ma Liang, who visited Peking more than a week ago and was confirmed in his post despite the public demand for his recall and punishment, is to be moved to another sphere of usefulness. This may be intelligent anticipation, but it follows that if a few youths could hound Tiao Ju-lin and company out of public life, for the time at least, they are just as likely to succeed with a much smaller man such as Ma Liang is. The dull monotony of the capital has been disturbed at last, and interesting events may be expected.

Chinese are overjoyed at the report that the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has agreed that the German rights in Shantung should be returned to China and not to Japan, especially as the report adds that they can carry this on the floor of the Senate. It is not for us to prognosticate what will happen should America decline to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, but it is obvious that China will stand to gain, and consequently, Government circles are highly elated over the news received from Washington. In the connection it is interesting that the Peking Senate and the House of Representatives have decided to entertain Dr. Reisch, the American Minister, before his departure in recognition of the services he has rendered to the country. It demonstrates that the Chinese have not abandoned hope.

ITALIANS IN TIENTSIN.

The Italian detachment which formed one of the allied units in Siberia has reached Tientsin, where it is quartered, pending the arrival of an Italian steamer to take the members homeward. There are now no Italians on this front.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

This morning Captain Patrick O'Brien, who is an honorary captain in the British army and has held a commission in four armies during the war, had an interview with President Hsu, who expressed himself as greatly interested in aviation and also in education. The President's idea being that students who went abroad should not return homewards immediately but should remain longer to acquire some practical knowledge and experience. President Hsu also intimated that he was exceedingly pleased over the American attitude towards the Shantung issue, and hoped that justice would be done to China.

PERSONALIA.

Colonel Smallwood, who is to teach Chinese to fly, arrived in the capital yesterday. His work is in connection with the Handley-Page machines, which are due within a few days. The question under discussion at present is whether these should be brought to Peking or Tientsin. It landed at Tientsin they will fly to the capital, but considered opinion inclines to the idea that they should make their debut in Peking.

Major Dochray, representing the Marconi Company, is another interesting arrival. He succeeds Mr. A. H. Gimman. He tells me that he proposes to give a Press demonstration of the wireless telephones when they arrive and get the Chinese to talk between here and say, Tientsin. It ought to be an interesting demonstration.

CHOLERA.

The doctors are run off their feet, which indicates that cholera is still rife in the capital. Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister, is the only European attacked so far, and his friends were relieved to learn this afternoon that he is out of danger. There are many cases among the Chinese.

OVERN RUNNING.

Probably due to a disarranged conspirator, information has leaked out regarding the operations of a gang working between Harbin and Peking. Opium smuggling is their object, and they have succeeded very well, if report be true. However, the facts which have been made public in the vernacular Press, showing that Russians, Greeks and Rumanians are engaged in this business, ought to put a stop to their activities for the present, if not for all time.

TRUST AGAIN.

Though nothing has been disclosed as to the nature of the negotiations, it is known that the British Minister has taken up the question of Tibet with the Waichang-pu again. It would appear as if little progress had been made.

MINISTER TO TOKYO.

Mr. Liu Ching-jen, formerly Minister to Petrograd, has been named as Minister to Tokyo. His nomination has passed both Houses of Parliament, but it is not known yet whether he will accept or not.

That the Chinese Government appraises prayer at a high value is proved by the very quaint mandate issued yesterday, which has been translated as follows:

Kung-sung loer-pu, Chief of the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, in a memorandum, states that Hutuktu, the living Buddha, in a despatch affirms that, seeing the perilous state of the country, aggravated by reported calamities and epidemic diseases, led a number of priests on the 16th to the Sung Chu Temple to pray for seven days that Providence might save the poor people from further sufferings.

The services of the said Hutuktu, who is the object of admiration among the following of the 'Yellow Sect' of the Buddhist religion, in trying to uplift humanity from the depths of misery and praying for peace to all, cannot be too highly appreciated. He is hereby awarded a Board of Honour with the inscription: 'He leads People to Respect the Yellow Sect' (Tao, Chung—Huang Chiao).

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kewall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report, dated September 6th, state:

Since our last report on the 26th July by Mr. Dillencourt our yarn market has undergone much change.

The business in the beginning of the interval was normal, and some transactions had been put through at previous rates, during the last two weeks a heavy drop has occurred in the prices of yarn in Bombay, and our market has been affected. There is an entire absence of buyers at the close of the interval, and, indeed, fearing further decline, they are trying their utmost to get rid of their holdings at a reduction of \$10 to \$15 per bale. On the other hand, importers are not free sellers owing to very unfavourable and greatly fluctuating exchange on India and are not inclined to press down the market by forcing sales. In the above circumstances the market at the close is very quiet and drooping. Total sales, 6,000 bales; unsold stock, 5,500 bales; uncleaned, 25,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—From Bombay to Hongkong 12,000 bales, and 1,000 bales for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.—There was a moderate demand at the beginning of the interval, but during the last fortnight prices there also have declined.

JAPANESE YARN.—Owing to limited arrivals and stock, no business of importance has passed in the interval and the latest quotations are as follows:—Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$3.55; 3 Horses, No. 10s at \$2.55; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$3.50; Yellow (Joss), No. 20s at \$2.55; Setau, No. 10s at \$2.55; Setau, No. 20s at \$3.50; and Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$3.55.

RAW COTTON.—No stock. Nominal quotations: Bengal, \$13 to \$50; Chinese, \$15 to \$25.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated August 27th, state:

There is no transaction to report in our market. As we previously reported, the whole amount of rice available for export has been bought by Japan, and now we are waiting for further information about the September licence. So far, export will be prohibited during September, but as the stocks of grain are still quite important we may presume that another allotment will be ordered. Notwithstanding the lack of business, prices are still very firm.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to the August 15th, 1919, is 623,193 tons against 952,935 tons in 1918.

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF JEWISH JOSS.

Preaching at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday, the Rev. E. Martin said:

The Old Testament history was revised by different generations of Jews. The later editors, inspired to re-write the religious ideas in the books, naturally coloured the whole narrative with the thought of their own age, so that many of the thoughts ascribed to Adam, Noah, Abraham and Moses, for instance, are really Jewish conceptions of times as late as 500 B.C. It is interesting to trace, in broad outline, the actual evolution of Hebrew religion.

Abraham was a Babylonian Shok and practised the same primitive joss which we see in China and Hongkong to-day. The gods were conceived as, friendly powers, each city having its special guardian deity. The belief in Jehovah as the God of the Hebrews came in of early date, the divine name being found in times long before Moses. The places where the gods were worshipped, as in China, were usually by streams, trees or hills; and, in other sacred spots, pillars or stones would be erected as Jacob set up a stone at Bethel. The Gods were believed to speak to men in thunder, dreams or divination, or after music or the eating of sacred food. Of course the polytheism and primitive joss of those days was removed from the Hebrew narrative by later revisers, inspired with purer ideas. But even in that early age, 2000 B.C., the Hebrews were in advance of other nations in religion. The sacrifice of Isaac probably marks the giving up of human sacrifice by the Jews, though the horrible practice continued in vogue among surrounding nations for centuries later. Sexual license, too, in connection with religion was denounced by the Jews from their earliest days as a people. Also, the hope of a Messiah began to take form from the first, as modern research is revealing and emphasising very remarkably.

Moses, 1250 B.C., possessed ideas of monotheism, not monothism. That is to say, he advocated the exclusive worship of the Jewish national God by the Jews, while allowing every other nation its own gods. The conception of clouds conveying the deity, and thunder, his voice, is a sensual and primitive, and special localities are still mentioned as divine dwelling-places. But the idea of sacrifice is developed, being considered originally as a gift to God, or a communion with the deity through sharing food with him. The chief inspiration of this age was the abolishing of images by the Jews. It is true that Aaron made a gold calf to represent Jehovah in his visible strength, but the Jews forsook their idols even at this early stage. Again, their special experiences in the exodus and the wilderness gave them a trust in the providential care of their God which placed them still further ahead of contemporary nations in religion.

Upon entering the Promised Land the great question was whether the Hebrews should pay honour to the local deities, and the ancient sanctuaries were preserved and used. The Ark, Teraphim and Ephod were also used, showing that Hebrew religion at this time was simple and formal. Yet it was a moral force, as we see in the rise of the prophets, Samuel, Nathan, and others. The Messiah in this age was expected from the House of David, and not vaguely from the nation in general.

The prosperity of King Solomon's reign brought contact with foreign nations. In some respects, the Jews became more broad-minded, while in others their purer religion stood in danger of defilement. The temple became the pre-eminent national sanctuary, though other places were still used for worship. But the lasting monument of this age, preceding the Captivity in Babylon, is the pure Monotheism taught by the great inspired prophets Amos, Hosea, Micah and Isaiah. In the 400 years following the Return from Exile, Law succeeded Prophecy as the favourite Jewish study, and all the minutiae of Leviticus were then worked out in theory, though probably never at all fully applied in practice. It was during this period that the final editor worked over the 'Books of Moses,' relieving them with the thought of the Exile and Return. This age found the Jews with growing expectations of the Messiah, and a new conception gained from the later prophets of the holiness of Jehovah. The phrase, Jehovah, God of Salathiel (i.e. Hosts) had meant in Moses' time that Jehovah was the guardian of the hosts or armies of Israel. Later, the prophet Amos was inspired to see that Jehovah was God of the Hosts of the world, of all men. Finally, men's minds were further enlightened to see that God is ruler of all the Hosts of the Universe—not only of men, but of all the moral and spiritual forces of both Universes—the seen and the unseen.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES FOR MAY.

The Hongkong Treasurer issues the following financial statement for the month of May, 1919:

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on April 30th, 1919	\$7,423,417.84
Revenue from May 1st to 31st, 1919	1,370,925.90
Expenditure from May 1st to 31st, 1919	2,009,908.92
Balance	\$6,734,034.82

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE STATISTICS FOR 1918-19.

The following is a summary of statistics of Student Enrollment in September, 1919.

College	Men	Women	Total
Senior	0	0	0
Junior	0	0	0
Sophomore	7	1	8
Freshman	26	0	26
Total	33	1	34

Grade	Men	Women	Total
1st year	59	0	59
2nd year	62	12	74
3rd year	88	45	133
4th year	106	0	106
Unclassified	7	0	7
Total	322	57	379

Grade	Men	Women	Total
1st grade	29	0	29
2nd grade	26	0	26
3rd grade	32	2	34
Total	87	2	89

Grade	Men	Women	Total
1st grade	34	1	35
2nd grade	34	3	37
3rd grade	34	3	37
Kindergarten	8	7	15
Total	110	14	124

Grand Totals: Regular, Men, 356; Women, 46. Partial: Men, 18; Women, 1. Summer only: Men, 24; Women, 1. Total, 612.

Grade	Men	Women	Total
College	68	3	71
Middle School	249	202	451
Higher Primary	99	91	190
Lower Primary	125	1	126
Total	541	97	638

The number of New Students admitted is as follows: College, 4; Middle School, 89; Higher and Lower Primary, 76. This gives a total of 169, the highest in the history of the institution, the nearest approach being 167 in 1914-15. The total number of students who have ever attended the Canton Christian College Schools through the year 1918-19 is 1821.

In the above statistics the students enrolled in the Student Christian Association, Farm School, Village School, Night Schools, etc., have not been included.

BANK RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended August 31st, 1919, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:

Banks	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$2,570,572	\$2,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	29,202,571	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,128,792	550,000
Total	\$28,901,935	\$22,550,000

—Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £240,000.

—Securities with the Crown Agents £125,000.

Five cases (two deaths) of gastro-enteritis and 6 cases (4 deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

The Chinese Press reports that Norway has decided to establish a Legation in China, and that the Chinese Government has signified its agreement.

The Government intend to build three houses, to be used as officers' quarters, below 'Tenderage,' with tennis courts, and to construct a road, 450 yards long by 100 feet wide, below the site upon which the houses are to be built.

Reports from Formosa say that Taipei, Keelung and other places on the island suffered great damage from another severe storm which raged from the morning of August 25th till the night of the next day. Rivers overflowed, communications were interrupted, and several hundred houses destroyed. Many people were killed or injured.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the Greek Government have denounced all commercial agreements with the British Empire as from March 3rd, 1920. The Greek Government, however, intimate their readiness to renew the Conventions in question tacitly for successive periods of three months, so that, failing three months' final notice being given on March 3rd, next year, they will remain in force until June 3rd, 1920, and so forth.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, for the present at least, Chinese wines and similar products can be shipped through the United States to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, there being no law at present to interfere with the shipment in transit of such goods between points outside the United States. The United States Treasury authorities have declined to express an opinion as to the full effect of recent legislation in the United States upon such shipments. It is understood that Congress will enact the necessary legislation during the current session.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COINS.

TRAVELLERS' ALLOWANCE REDUCED TO \$1.

The Hongkong Government has repeated its previous notification regarding the export of silver coins and has issued the following:

No person shall, without the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, export or attempt to export from the Colony any Hongkong silver subsidiary coins, unless he is a bona-fide traveller leaving the Colony, in which case he shall be entitled to take with him out of the Colony of Hongkong silver subsidiary coins of the total face value of not more than one dollar.

The previous regulation allowed a bona-fide traveller to take out of the Colony \$5 in subsidiary coins.

The present situation has given an opportunity to money changers to deduct 15 cents for every \$5 note changed into silver.

FIRST BATCH OF CASES.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the first batch of cases under the repealed prohibition order was heard.

Seven Chinese were charged with attempting to export silver subsidiary coins over and above the value of \$5. These men were arrested on board the Canton boat and pleaded ignorance of the new order.

Mr. Smith explained that the Government had been compelled to bring the regulation into force because of the shortage of silver owing to a large quantity of subsidiary coins finding its way to Canton and not coming back. He advised the men when they went to Canton to circulate the news amongst their friends and thus obviate the necessity for further appearances in Court. He did not intend to impose fines, but would confiscate the silver (which amounted to 1,500 ten cent pieces).

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

ONE MAN STARVED.

A daring armed robbery was committed in the City early on Saturday morning, when eight men attacked the Wei Yuen restaurant in Des Voeux Road. The managing partner of the restaurant has made the following report of the incident: At about 2:30 a.m. on Saturday, eight men entered my restaurant, in disguise. They seated themselves at various tables and ordered fruit. When my boys were busy serving them the men suddenly drew revolvers from their hip pockets and threatened to kill the boys and myself, drove the former into a kitchen where they were bound and gagged. One of the boys attempted to struggle and a robber, armed with a dagger, stabbed him in the fleshy part of the forearm. The robbers then attacked me, stole the key of the safe from my pocket, and after trussing me up and putting me into the same room with my boys, they closed the front door. They then ransacked the place, broke open the safe, and stole \$700. After staying on the premises for about 20 minutes the men left. Mr. J. J. and I managed to free ourselves and blew police whistles. The police arrived and managed to arrest one man, who was a little late in making his getaway.

ARMED MEN ARRESTED.

DISCOVERED HIDING ON MORRISON HILL.

The detectives of the Central Police-station were successful, on Friday night, in arresting three men, armed with revolvers, who were hiding on Morrison Hill.

The detectives received information that a gang of robbers were making preparations to commit an armed robbery in the vicinity of Morrison Hill, and hurried to the spot, fully armed. They scoured the bushes and, noticing four men hiding, attempted to arrest them. A struggle ensued and the police managed to overpower three of the men. The fourth escaped and was chased by a Chinese constable, who fired a couple of rounds at him with his revolver without effect. The prisoners were taken to the Central Police-station and will be produced before the Magistracy.

ARMED MEN CONVICTED.

Following upon the arrest of the three men in Morrison Hill the Vanehai Police raided Jardine's Bazaar and arrested three men armed with daggers. These men were charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with being in unlawful possession of daggers.

Inspector Kent stated that the men had evidently intended to commit a robbery in Jardine's Bazaar, but if they had carried out their intention it might have gone hard with them, as the coolies living in the district would have given them a rough time.

Mr. Lindell sentenced each defendant to six months' hard labour.

THE RATTAN-MAKERS' FEUD.

ALLEGED MURDERER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the prosecution closed their case against four men for being concerned in the murder of the master of a rattan-shop.

Mr. W. R. Hind appeared for the first prisoner and reserved his defence.

It is alleged that the four men, who were employed as rattan-makers, belonged to a guild which had vowed vengeance against another guild. On August 18th, while the master of a rattan shop, was walking along Shanghai Street, he was attacked by a gang of men, who stabbed him several times in the back. The man died on the way to hospital. The Police made certain investigations and then arrested the four men.

Three of the prisoners stated that they had witnesses to call, while the fourth reserved his defence.

Mr. Lindell committed the fourth man for trial at the next Criminal Sessions and remanded the other three men till this morning.

THE "WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

ALLEGED PROCUER ARRESTED.

A few months ago the local Police received information that a number of girls had been kidnapped by theatrical agents and sent to houses of ill-fame. Following upon this came the news that a girl had been drugged and taken to Macao to be sold into a Chinese gambling den. On Saturday a Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, with bringing four girls into the Colony for the purpose of emigration to Bangkok.

The prosecution alleged that this man lived in magnificent style in a village in Canton, and became acquainted with the belly of the village. After describing to them the way life over the water, he suggested that they should accompany him and make their fortunes. The foolish girls agreed, and came with him to Hong Kong, where he housed them in a flat. One of the girls, however, becoming suspicious of the sort of life they would have to lead, left the house and informed the Police. Sergeant Willis went on board the *Hanchow*, bound for Bangkok, and found the man and the three girls, whom he brought ashore.

Mr. Smith remanded the case till September 12th.

Speaking to a Police officer who has an intimate knowledge of the subject, our reporter was informed that every year a number of girls are sent from Canton, in houses of ill-fame in Bangkok and Singapore.

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

PARENTS' RUSE TO OBTAIN MONEY.

SELL THEIR DAUGHTER AND THEN LURE HER BACK.

The hearing of the case in which four Chinese—the parents of a girl and two go-betweens—were charged with conspiracy to defraud was concluded at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Sergeant Willis deposed that the cobbler reported to him that he had bought a girl for \$100, and that after she had lived with him for a couple of days she had disappeared. He made enquiries and discovered that the girl was living with her parents at West Point. Accompanied by the cobbler and a number of Chinese detectives he went to the house, where the complainant identified the girl as the one he had bought. Witness took the girl to the Po Leung Kok and arrested the parents, who gave the address of the "go-betweens." Witness went to that address and found that the "go-betweens" had disappeared on hearing of the arrest of the parents. For nearly a month a rigorous search was carried out. Witness then heard that one of the women had returned and was living in First Street. He went there and arrested her. A few days later he arrested the second woman. They admitted that they had been asked by the parents to sell the girl, and that they were paid a small commission. They handed the cobbler a deed of sale stating that the girl had no parents and that the complainant would not be blamed for anything that happened to the girl. The parties were taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who ordered the prosecution.

The parents admitted the offence, but denied taking the girl back. It was the fault of the "go-betweens." The "go-betweens," in turn, blamed the parents. Mr. Smith sentenced the parents to three months' hard labour each and the "go-betweens" to one month each. The girl was sent to the Po Leung Kok.

AN AMMUNITION CASE.

Two Chinese lately returned from America included in their luggage 350 rounds of ammunition, which the Police found when they went on board the *Honam*. Mr. Smith fined each defendant \$150 at the Magistracy on Saturday.

THE JUNK CASE.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AN OWNER.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a rehearing was granted in the case in which a Chinese junk-owner was fined \$200 for allowing his boat to be used for the smuggling of opium.

The owner stated at the first hearing that the junk had been chartered by a relation of his to a man for \$50 a month, and this man had disappeared. He did not think he was responsible for the man's actions.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) presented, and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defence.

Mr. Longinotto stated that Mr. Lewis was willing to admit the finding of the opium on the junk and also the ownership of the junk, but not that the man sailed in it as master.

A Chinese clerk of the Harbour Office stated that the licence bore the name of the master and the owner of the junk. Anyone, however, might bring the particulars to be filled in. The name on the licence was "Ip Cheung Wan," but he was unable to identify the man.

Mr. Lewis stated that his client's defence was that the licence was issued in the name of his brother, Ip Kan Wai. When the man was unable to carry on the family business owing to old age, the junk and the licence were transferred to his client. The junk was then chartered to a man who paid the crew and his own master and took out a licence in his name.

The defendant stated that his brother was a commander of the Chinese Army. He chartered the vessel to a man who paid \$50 a month and gave a signed agreement. When the junk was seized the man disappeared. Witness spent \$20 in searching for the man without success. The wages of the crew were paid by that man.

Cross examined by Mr. Longinotto, witness denied that he knew the junk contained a false bottom. He heard from a man that his vessel had been seized and he went to the Harbour Office to claim it. A man stated that defendant was the owner of the junk but did not sail on it as master. The master had run away. He did not know that opium was concealed in the junk.

Mr. Lewis stated that the boat had been chartered to the man, Ip Kan Wai, who paid the wages of the crew, and was therefore responsible for the smuggling of the opium. If a person used a house for the storage of gunpowder, contrary to the Ordinance, the Police surely would prosecute the tenant, not the landlord. He submitted that the present case was very similar and that his client should be discharged.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that every due precaution had been taken by the owner of the junk to prevent it from being used for a criminal purpose, and that none of his crew had been implicated. If such precaution were not taken the owner must be held responsible. If the Magistrate did not convict in this case it would mean that every owner of a junk which was used for the smuggling of opium would come forward with a forged charter document and plead that his junk had been chartered to some imaginary person and that, therefore, he was not responsible.

Mr. Lewis: Then you must have the Ordinance changed.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the Ordinance was very wide and the words "every due precaution has been taken against the unlawful use of the vessel," contemplated the chartering of a vessel. If the Magistrate took an adverse view of the case it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. In South Africa the magistrates run the liquor traffic and every poor devil who was caught on the reef was sent to gaol, and while in prison his salary was paid to his wife. The same sort of thing was done in Hong Kong in regard to opium.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he did not know whether the laws of South Africa were similar to those of the Colony.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the law seemed absolutely plain. The evidence was against the man and the Magistrate could convict him on that. Even if the Magistrate did not wish to convict the man on the evidence he must convict him on the law.

Mr. Lindell remarked that Mr. Longinotto seemed to be straying away from Mr. Lewis's point that the man was not the master.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it did not matter whom the junk was chartered by. Defendant, as owner, was liable. That was his point.

Mr. Lindell drew a parallel case. Supposing a well-known shipping firm in Hong Kong chartered one of their vessels to a shipping firm in Shanghai, and when the vessel came from Shanghai a quantity of opium was discovered in her. Did Mr. Longinotto mean to tell the Court that the shipping firm in Hong Kong would be held responsible for the opium?

Mr. Longinotto replied that the owners or agents were responsible.

Mr. Lewis remarked that it was absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. Lindell: Supposing the P. & O. Company charter a ship to a Shanghai firm. The ship brings opium, and it is proved that the crew had knowledge of the opium being concealed. Would the P. & O. be liable to be fined?

Mr. Longinotto replied that that had been done before. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had paid fines.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he had not heard of such a case for the last five years.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO THE COLONY.

A NEW DEVICE.

The device of opium-smugglers to evade the law was legion. One of the most ingenious was revealed at the Magistracy, on Saturday, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four tials of opium.

The defendant was leaving the Lung Tai wharf in a hurry when a Revenue Officer ordered him to stop. The man complied, although he appeared to be much disconcerted. A very careful search was made but the officer was unable to find any opium. He was non-plussed. He felt sure the man was an opium-smuggler and that he must be concealing the opium somewhere about his person. But where? All this while the man was playing with his watch-chain. The Revenue Officer, suspecting that the opium was concealed inside the watch, asked the time. The man hesitated for a moment and then replied that he had no watch attached to the chain. Is that so? remarked the officer. Your pocket seems bulging. I would like to see what is in your pockets. The man was in a quandary. He had to obey the order of the officer, who, to his surprise, found a small tin box hanging at the end of the chain. The box was opened and two tials of opium were found inside it. This, however, was not all. Two round the man's right leg were another two tials of the drug.

Mr. R. F. Lindell, fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A LOST CERTIFICATE.

A Chinese was arrested for being in unlawful possession of three tials of opium. The drug was sent to the Government Analyst, who issued a certificate. The Police, however, mislaid it, and when the case was called at the Magistracy, on Saturday, they informed the Magistrate who had no alternative but to discharge the defendant.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL NIGHT FETE.

Another successful night fete was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, in the presence of a large gathering, including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Mr. Justice McLehose. During the proceedings a Filipino string band discoursed a pleasing selection of music.

There were altogether nine items on the programme and a pleasing feature was the increased number of competitors due to the fact that several of the events were open to the public. There were races for ladies, girls and boys. The omission of any event for the Services, however, was noticed. The swimming, taken as a whole, was good, and many of the younger competitors show great promise. At the conclusion Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell, the Hon. Secretary, distributed the prizes. The results were as follows:

Two Lengths Handicap, Ladies: 1, Miss Ramsay; 2, Miss B. Jennings.

Two Lengths Handicap, Girls: 1, Miss G. Ramsay; 2, Miss R. Young.

High Dive: 1, A. Logan; 2, F. B. Pereira.

Ladies' Nomination: 1, M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss A. Baston); 2, S. A. Mervel (nominated by Miss Rosa).

Two Lengths Handicap, Boys: 1, A. Rahming; 2, F. A. Pereira.

Tom Riddle: 1, A. Logan (Capt.); J. Stewart; 2, A. V. Hall; G. A. Carvalho and A. J. Ribeiro; 3, R. J. W. Tatum (Capt.); 4, M. Francis; 5, R. Soares; G. Jack and D. Liang; 6, D. Liang (Capt.); M. A. Carvalho; F. M. Francis; R. Pacer and B. de Sousa.

Water Polo: Blue, 5 goals; White, nil. Teams: Blue—R. C. Widdell (capt.), J. Stewart, G. A. Carvalho, A. J. V. Ribeiro, G. Jack, G. A. V. Hall and A. W. de Rosa. White—A. Logan (capt.), L. M. Francis, M. A. Carvalho, J. R. Soares, S. A. Mervel, R. Tatum and E. M. Francis, jr.

The officials were—President: H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. Judges: Mr. A. Silva Netto, Mr. A. A. Alves, Mr. T. M. Mok, Mr. A. S. Ellis, Mr. J. Stewart and Mr. R. C. Widdell. Starter: Mr. A. E. S. Alves. Time-keeper: Mr. A. A. Alves. Water Polo Referee: Mr. A. E. S. Alves. Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell.

Mr. Longinotto: According to the Ordinance the man should be convicted. Your Worship has not to go into the justice of the thing.

Mr. Lindell remarked that it was an interesting point, which had not been raised in a single previous case.

Mr. Longinotto stated that, according to the Ordinance, the man must be found guilty.

Mr. Lindell replied that that was for him to decide.

Mr. Longinotto: It is a very fishy case. The crew must have known of the opium.

Mr. Lindell stated that for the present he intended to find that as a fact the defendant had not acted as master of the junk, and, secondly, that he had chartered the junk to another party. He found those two facts proved. What the decision was in law on the two facts he was not prepared to state. He would put the case over for further consideration till Wednesday.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE S.S. "CHANG-SHA," which sailed from Sydney on 16th August, 1919, for Hongkong via ports, having grounded at Cairns, consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that they will be required to sign an Average Bond and pay a deposit of 5% on c.i.f. and e. value before delivery of their cargo can be granted.

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PROF. DANENBURG will resume his Piano Lessons this month. [129]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST and OFFICE ASSISTANT by Local Shipping Firm. State terms and experience to—
Box No. 1210,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1230]

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED by a leading British Insurance Company a suite of Offices on or before the 21st October next, in the Central District of Hongkong.
Reply—
Box 1221,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1221]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST KASSON," VOY. I-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE,
AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 11th, at 10 A.M., and Sept. 12th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 13th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [1222]

NOTICE

(1) On and after Monday, September 8th, 1919, the issue of permits to leave the Colony will be discontinued.

(2) British subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a passport which has been issued within the last two years.

(3) Foreign subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a valid passport issued by their respective diplomatic or Consular Officers.

(4) Persons arriving in, and leaving Hongkong by the steamer, will have their passports examined on board, both on arrival and departure.

(5) Persons embarking from Hongkong will have their passports examined on departure. To prevent delay in sailings steamship Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports in their possession.

(6) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS—12 Bore—Sporting gun.
Apply—
Box 888,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1186]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOURMION.

11, MORISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (MONDAY), SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1919. [1173]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWDER COMPANY (1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of \$2 per Share has been made on all Members Holding Shares upon which only \$1 has been paid, and that such call will be payable on the 30th day of September, 1919, to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
The China Light & Powder Co., (1918) Ltd.
Hongkong, June 15th, 1919. [877]

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.

For the BANK OF CHINA,
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SUI SAN" of London, official number 106772 of gross tonnage 2790 tons, register tonnage 1778 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "AFQUEY" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.

LI KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
of LAI HING S.S. CO., LTD.
[1206]

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor,

will sell by Public Auction TO MR. R. W. (TUESDAY), September 8th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Also—
20 cases Rose's Unseasoned Lime Juice.
10 cases Schwapp's Cornish Lime Juice.
19 cases Lewis' Lemon Squash.
15 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
50 Blankets.
5 cases Canned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Consignor,

will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Ward-robes, Docks, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.

Also—
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [245]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 4444. Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
[110]

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE.

RACING yacht "BOLLA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship.

Apply to—
P. C. POTTS,
11, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1206]

TO LET.

VERY Nice Furnished Apartments with board, in Upper Levels.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1208]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Vœux Road Central.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1108]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[532]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY. I-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 8th, at 10 A.M., and Sept. 11th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 13th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1210]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KEEMUN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 8th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 25th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [1216]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about OCTOBER 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Post Box 113,
2, Des Vœux Road Central.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. 618

MARRIAGE.
HONES—BONTALL—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 30th, before the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, FRANK WILTHEER HONES of London, to ALICE EMILY BONTALL of London.

Hongkong Office: 102, Des Vœux Road, C. London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1919

SHOULD THE KAISER BE TRIED?

Those who have studied the English, French and Dutch newspapers have noticed the absence for some time past of any indication that the demand for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser was being pressed with vigour.

The explanation would seem to be that there is no genuine attempt being made to bring the War Lord to trial. "It is no secret," says our London correspondent, "that the British Government would be heartily glad if nothing more were heard of the Kaiser or his trial, but in view of their election promises, it is not easy to let the matter drop."

Apparently the nation itself, which was practically unanimous a few months ago in demanding that the KAISER should be arraigned, is now weakening over the matter.

This change is probably due to the easy-going nature of the race and to the suspicion that the trial would be in the nature of a theatrical performance which would do no good and might result in much harm.

In the first place the death-penalty has been ruled out, and doubts have been expressed whether sufficient evidence could be adduced to secure a conviction.

In this connection it may be recalled that, under the Treaty of Peace, the indictment is to be limited to the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and it would be difficult to prove that they involved a personal rather than a national responsibility.

Then, owing to the decision to hold the trial in England with an English judge presiding, instead of holding it under the aegis of the League of Nations with neutral States represented on the Bench,

there is the certainty that the tribunal would not be regarded as impartial. This would enable the military party in Germany to further the cause they have at heart by describing the proceedings as a travesty of justice and by representing the ex-Emperor as a martyr.

This aspect of the matter has been urged by Maximilian Harden, the well-known German journalist, who wrote recently: "Perhaps common-sense will, after all, counsel the victors not to help the guest of Amerongen into the splendour of Bonaparte's martyrdom, and to postpone the other cases against the violators of the moral laws of humanity until the war wounds shall have begun to heal and until the prospect of world reconciliation will not be too much jeopardized by such trials at court and the ensuing attempt."

That, of course, means an indefinite postponement, for no-one would wish to resurrect the matter years hence. There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in the martyrdom argument, although its acceptance disposes of the idea that the Germans really repudiate the actions of their former rulers. There is, however, another side of the case that must not be overlooked, and that is the importance of making an example. Those vested with supreme authority must be taught that it carries with it corresponding responsibility, and that they cannot commit colossal crimes with impunity.

If a man who takes a fellow-creature's life, or is an accessory either before or after the fact, is answerable to the law, why should the autocratic Head of a State who deliberately plans slaughter on a wholesale scale enjoy immunity? The Germans outraged all the laws of civilized warfare on land and sea. They shot hostages, used poison-gas, bombed open towns and hospitals, and sank merchant ships without leaving a trace. This was in open defiance of the Hague Convention, to which Germany was a party.

If international law is to be trampled upon at will of what use is it? It may be urged that, while admitting that our enemies were guilty of these crimes, it is impossible to hold the ex-Kaiser personally responsible. That, it seems to us, is to lose sight of the peculiar position which he occupied in the State. He selected his own Ministers and they were responsible to him alone, from the Imperial Chancellor downwards. He was the Supreme War Lord and supreme Commander-in-Chief in the field, and as such must be held to have adopted and endorsed the actions of his subordinates. In a letter which he wrote to the late Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, he said: "We must put everything to fire and sword, slay men, women and children, and old men, and not leave standing a tree or a house."

This letter has been declared by a French Commission to be authentic, and its tone harmonizes with the parting orders given by the ex-Kaiser to the troops whom he sent to take part in quelling the Boxer rising some years earlier. If there is no precedent for trying him it is surely time to create one. The Spectator pointed out recently that the official "Manual of Military Law," compiled and published by the British War Office on behalf of the nation in 1914, includes in its definition of War Crimes several of which the Germans have been guilty, and proceeds: "It is important, however, to note, that members of the armed forces who commit such violations of the recognised rules of warfare as are ordered by their Government or by their commander are not war criminals and cannot, therefore, be punished by the enemy. He may punish the officials or commanders responsible for such orders if they fall into his hands."

All war crimes are liable to be punished by death, but a more lenient penalty may be pronounced. These rules are binding upon us and other States, and they would appear to apply to the KAISER, who was an officer in the German army and was personally in the field, not merely as a spectator but regularly on active service.

Mr. Philip Jacks has been appointed to act as Crown Solicitor, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Wakeman.

The name of Mr. A. B. de Sousa, L.M. & S. Bombay University, has been added to the list of medical practitioners.

Shipping companies are notified in the Gazette that manifests of "through" cargo need no longer be rendered to the Imports and Exports Office.

People are now allowed to leave the Colony without a Police pass, provided they exhibit valid passports which have been issued or renewed within the last two years.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Pafr to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The P. & O. *Danera*, which arrived in Hongkong on Saturday from Shanghai, has a very cosmopolitan passenger list, including the following nationalities: British, Russian, American, Japanese, French, Indian, Dutch, Estonian, Egyptian, Chinese and Persian.

According to the Chung Mei News Agency, Mr. Li, the Government's agent in Hongkong, reports that Li Kun-yuan, one of the Southern leaders, is acting in concert with Xu Xue-jun and several others to form an association for the purpose of constructing railways with new foreign loans which they hope to contract shortly.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent a telegram to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government stating that he has been commanded by H.M. the King to request you to convey to the community of Hongkong an expression of his appreciation of their loyal services on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. John J. Cunningham, of Washington, D.C., has arrived in the Colony to assume the duties of Vice-Consul of the United States attached to the American Consulate-General. Mr. Cunningham is accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham. He has had two years' service in the United States Navy during the great war, practically all of which has been spent in France, Great Britain, and the waters adjacent thereto. This is the first visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham to the Far East.

The following candidates from St. Joseph's College passed the Pittman's Shorthand Examination last May: First Class: Sirdar Rumiya, Paul Wong and Cecil J. Gungam. Second Class: Tong Chun Chung (1st), Yung Kai Yip (2nd), Paul Wong (3rd), Luke Tang Yee Yuen, Lawrence Tsan Nam-Fong, Minoru Ono, Morio Uemoto, Abdul R. Azan, Leung Tang Cheung, Charles F. S. Pan, Arturo de Jesus, Stanley H. Garrod, J. E. Noronha, Alberto Tavares, Cecil J. Gungam, A. G. Abbas, Joseph Chan Kwok Leong, Anthony A. Gil and Michael Lok Kung Tsao.

Shanghai is losing an old and respected resident by the departure of Mr. Edward White, who is saying good-bye to China as a permanent place of abode. Mr. White came out to China in 1894 to join the firm of Robert Anderson & Co., and has remained in the trade ever since. He was one of the prime movers in the formation of the China Tea Association. In 1917 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was, in earlier years, a riding man, and in 1911 he won the tennis doubles championship with Dr. Murray, no mean achievement for his fiftieth year. Latterly he has shown great interest in the most tranquil delights of golf. He will be greatly missed in the settlement.

Mr. F. J. H. Stone, son of Mr. Stone, Kowloon, has gone to Japan with the object of having an 11-ton yacht built there to be sailed by him from Yokohama to England. Mr. Stone, who is 30 years of age, has already crowded his life with adventure on the high seas. In his youth, spent in Japan, he frequently took long and risky sea excursions. Once he went as second officer on a Japanese barque to the South Sea Islands; then on another occasion he nearly lost his life in a similar adventure with the *Queen Mee*, in which Captain Yone was his sailing companion. They made two starts on a 5-ton yacht to cross the Pacific, the second one landing them on the Bonin Islands whence they were rescued. During the war Mr. Stone was in the Navy, being present during the operations at Zeebrugge.

A party of Portuguese motorists, two gentlemen and two ladies, had a very unpleasant experience on Friday night. They left Hongkong for a trip to Deepwater Bay shortly before 9 p.m., and had just passed Aberdeen when the driver noticed an obstruction of the road and was able to stop the car in time to prevent an accident. The gentlemen got down and, examining the obstruction, found that not only was a big tree lying right across the road, but some big rocks had been strewn on the road, to make an accident more certain. Realising that this was the work of Chinese miscreants, whose intention was either to hold up the occupants or to cause an accident and relieve the injured people of their belongings, the party turned back without delay. If there were any Chinese about they were not bold enough to attack two big Portuguese, especially as the element of surprise they had counted upon was not present. The party reported the matter to the Police, and on their way warned several other parties of their being blocked. The Police had the obstruction cleared, and made a search for the robbers but without avail.

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, M.B.E., has been appointed temporarily to act as Clerk of Council.

Gun practice will be carried out at Stonecutters on September 12th, between 8 a.m. and noon.

Defence electric light practice will take place at Belcher's every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of St. Vincent de Paul's Society acknowledges a donation of \$10 from an anonymous donor.

AUSTRIA WILL SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

GERMANY "DETERMINED TO CONQUER RUSSIA."

GERMANS IN CONFLICT WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS IN COLOGNE DISTRICT.

GERMANY'S VAGUE REPLY TO THE ALLIED THREAT.

INCREASES IN BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY TREATY COMPRISES 181 ARTICLES.

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message says: The Austrian Delegates have received the Treaty. They must send a reply within five days.

The document is in French, English and Italian, comprising 181 Articles. The French text only is binding. The document will be signed by Austria.

VIENNA, September 27th. The newspapers indicate that the Austrian Treaty will be signed, although the majority in the National Assembly for its signature will be small.

Dr. Renner arrives on September 27th when the Cabinet and the principal committee of the National Assembly will consider the Treaty.

THE ALLIES' CAREFUL ENDEAVOUR.

VIENNA, September 27th.

Dr. Renner made a statement, to-day, acknowledging that every page of the Treaty exhibits careful endeavour on the part of the Conference to put the confused situation into tolerable order.

He enlarged, however, on the sacrifices exacted by the Treaty, and said that the Austrians will be subjected to the complete economic dominion of the Allied Powers.

He expressed the opinion that this could be borne if they knew whether the League of Nations would exist, and he so organised that it would be in a position to be just. The existence and working of the League of Nations was for German Austria an essential condition of the Treaty.

AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY WILL ACCEPT THE TERMS.

VIENNA, September 27th.

Dr. Renner, interviewed, said he was returning to St. Germain on Sunday to sign the Treaty.

This shows that Dr. Renner is convinced that the Austrian Assembly will accept the Treaty.

A REQUEST FROM THE RUMANIAN DELEGATION.

PARIS, September 27th.

The Rumanian Delegation has requested the modification of Article 60 of the Austrian Treaty, providing that Rumania and the new States formed from Austria shall protect racial and religious minorities.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION. SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT EUSKIRCHEN.

Cologne, September 27th.

There have been grave disturbances between Germans and British troops at Euskirchen, 28 miles south-west of Cologne, where an explosion occurred some months ago.

Large numbers of Germans attacked the British. One soldier was seriously injured.

The town has been fined 100,000 marks. Herr Kupper, the leader of the German workmen, has been sentenced to death by Court-martial and will be shot.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

NO UNION POSSIBLE WITH AUSTRIA OR HUNGARY.

LONDON, September 27th.

Dr. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia, interviewed, re-emphasised the utter impossibility of any union with the Austrians and Hungarians. He said that the new States must come to economic agreements. The best relations existed with Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland, but as regards the Austrians and Hungarians, friendly relations were hoped for, but this depended exclusively upon them.

BRITISH TRADE.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR AUGUST.

LONDON, September 27th.

In August the imports amounted to £145,000,000, an increase over August of last year of £28,000,000. The exports amounted to £75,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000.

FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1919.

For the eight months of 1919 the imports amounted to £1,000,000,000, an increase of £147,000,000. The exports amounted to £475,000,000, an increase of £141,000,000.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

ADMIRAL FISHER RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Admiral Fisher, in another letter to the *Times*, headed "Nero fiddling while Rome is burning," replies to his critics.

He reiterates that the present Navy will be obsolete for war a few years hence and says: "It is time to kick and stop the money."

He recalls his reforms in the Navy and asks if he cannot be trusted.

RETRENCHMENT SINCE ARMISTICE DAY.

LONDON, September 27th.

Speaking at Pontefract on the eve of polling for the by-election, Dr. Macnamara said that the active service strength of the Navy had been reduced from 400,000 on Armistice Day to 170,000 to-day.

The construction of 584 naval craft had been cancelled, saving the country nearly £45,000,000.

Ninety-eight of the older ships had been sold, and 1,500 travellers and drifters had been repaired, re-conditioned and returned to their proper vocations.

The daily expenditure from naval votes to-day was just half what it was on Armistice Day, but the improved pay and pensions of officers and men was always and would rightly be a permanent charge.

HUNGARY AND RUMANIA. WHY THE NOTE NEVER REACHED BUCHAREST.

LONDON, September 27th.

Up to the present there has been no explanation why the various Notes of the Supreme Council to the Rumanian Government have not reached Bucharest. It is suggested that the wireless did not function for some unknown reason.

The Rumanian Delegation in Paris declares that many of their wireless messages to Bucharest also have not been received.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER TO BUCHAREST.

PARIS, September 27th.

In view of the statement that the Rumanian Government has not received several recent Allied notes, the Supreme Council will dispatch a special messenger to Bucharest with a new Note explaining the whole situation at Budapest, and what the Allies require of Rumania.

GRAVE WARNING TO THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, September 27th.

The Supreme Council has cancelled the ultimatum to Rumania, in view of the representations of the Rumanian Delegation that the Note of August 23rd, was not received in Bucharest.

The Council has decided instead to send Sir George Clark, Mr. Balfour's secretary, to Bucharest, with a copy of the undelivered Note, also a fresh note which, while it is not in ultimatum form, nevertheless conveys a grave warning to the Rumanian Government.

SIR GEORGE CLARK'S DEPARTURE.

PARIS, September 27th.

It is understood that Sir George Clark is leaving for Bucharest to-night, and will furnish a report to the Council as regards the attitude of the Rumanian Government towards the Conference and its decisions.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF M. BELA KUN.

BERLIN, September 27th.

The newspapers report that M. Bela Kun and his associates have fled across the Bavarian border.

BRITISH LABOUR. TRIPLE ALLIANCE CONSIDERS "DIRECT ACTION."

LONDON, September 27th.

The Triple Alliance, to-day, considered the recommendation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation to proceed by ballot on the question whether "direct action" should be taken to compel the Government to repeal the Conscription Acts, withdraw the British troops from Russia, release conscientious objectors now in prison, and refrain from military intervention in trade disputes.

The motion that the discussion be public was overwhelmingly defeated.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Triple Alliance has agreed to postpone the ballot on "direct action," and adjourn the whole question till after the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow next week.

ASSISTING BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS. CANADA'S GENEROUS SETTLEMENT TERMS.

OTTAWA, September 27th.

Regulations have been issued in regard to the settlement of British soldiers not resident in Canada before the war.

These purchasing farms will be loaned \$8,000 for land purchase, £2,000 for live stock, and \$2,000 for permanent improvements.

All such soldiers will get 160 acres free, plus 160 acres under the Free Homestead Law.

The loans are conditional upon two years' training in practical farming in the case of those inexperienced agriculturally.

"GERMAN" EAST AFRICA. NATIVES TAKE KINDLY TO THEIR NEW RULERS.

LONDON, September 27th.

Sir Horace Rynn, the Administrator of "German" East Africa, leaves England shortly for Dar-es-Salaam, which will be the headquarters of the Government.

All is going on smoothly in the country. The old German native army has melted away. The Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left, the majority having been repatriated.

There is no native problem, for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. The damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganyika.

The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping along the coast and to Europe.

EGYPTIAN TROUBLES. ATTEMPT ON SAID PASHA'S LIFE.

ALEXANDRIA, September 27th.

A native theological student threw a bomb at the Premier, Said Pasha, while the latter was driving in a motor car to his office. There was a violent explosion, but Said was unhurt.

The assailant, who concealed his bomb in a basket of grapes, was arrested. The city is quiet.

DANGEROUS FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, September 27th.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on September 27th, states that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Allenby and Said Pasha, the Premier.

THE EX-KAISER. FLIGHT TO HOLLAND WITH ONLY 65,000 MARKS.

BERLIN, September 27th.

The Prussian Finance Minister has declared that the ex-Kaiser, when he went to Holland, took only 65,000 marks with him. Since then he has not received anything further from his country.

THE SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT. GERMANS ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY SINKING.

PARIS, September 27th.

The German Delegation has handed a Note to the Foreign Ministry attempting to justify the Scapa Flow scuttling.

DEMobilISATION. THREE AND A QUARTER MILLION RELEASED UP TO DATE.

LONDON, September 27th.

The War Office announces that 3,250,000 British officers and men have been demobilised, including the medically unfit, since the Armistice.

AMERICAN HOTEL IN LONDON. FAMOUS DUCAL RESIDENCE SOLD.

LONDON, September 27th.

It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire has sold "Devonshire House," Piccadilly, W., to an American syndicate, for over 21,000,000, for the erection of a huge hotel.

NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER. SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 27th.

The trial of Quin, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been the sensation of the past few days.

The evidence in the Cavell case having been concluded, to-day, the prosecutor asked for the accused's conviction for espionage, and for the death penalty.

A feature of the large proceedings was the statement which Mayar, a German Secret Police Agent, made to a British Military *Attache* at the Hague, and which was accepted as evidence. Mayar declared that he knew the accused well.

The prosecution of Nurse Cavell was conducted by M. Bergen and Herr Pinkhoff. Bergen received the Iron Cross for the manner he conducted the case. He is now Police Commissioner at Dusseldorf.

Pinkhoff also received the Iron Cross. Mayar had a remarkable career as a writer in London in 1880 and 1881. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar, whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was entering to the Court in 1890.

He then went to Kipurbah, where he remained 13 years. Afterwards, he became a courier in Cook's Tourist Agency, among those employing him in this capacity being Lord Iveagh, at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel, in North Africa, and Colonel House, in Russia.

He joined the German Political Police in 1911 and was immediately despatched to Berlin to pretend he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British Military *Attache* that a German offensive was being prepared in the Spionso sector.

This he did, receiving 100 marks for the report.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At the conclusion of the trial of Quin, the Court, after deliberating for 30 minutes, unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason.

He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting being four to three. Quin reiterated his innocence at the conclusion of his counsel's speech, as well as after he was convicted.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY.

PARIS, September 27th.

Six out of the seven judges forming the Court Martial on Quin have signed a recommendation for mercy.

UPPER SILESIA. INSURGENTS WREAKING HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, September 27th.

Latest Polish reports from Warsaw state that the insurgents in Upper Silesia have blown up the railway bridge at Tarnowice and destroyed telegraphic and telephone communication in the district of Trzaskowka.

There was a riot fighting on the night of September 1st when the German troops attacked the village of Piotrowice in Teschen. Machine guns and an armoured motor car were used in the fighting which lasted three hours. The Germans withdrew after suffering heavy losses.

German aeroplane attacks are reported on various towns. Three aeroplanes fired 12 machine gun shots to the main street, one town and killed five persons and wounded twenty.

THE FATE OF SYRIA. MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO CONFER WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, September 27th.

Le Temps states that Mr. Lloyd George is coming to Paris next week to confer with M. Clemenceau on the question of Syria.

THE AGREEMENT OF 1916.

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message says: M. Barthoin, in the Chamber of Deputies, said that things in Syria were not allowed to continue. The British Government, by the Agreement of 1916, has its duties to perform towards France. "We salute the alliance with Britain, but we wish it to be complete and loyal."

GENERAL ALLENBY RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 27th.

The *Daily Mail* states that General Allenby returns to England on September 10th. Apparently no arrangements have been made for a public welcome—an omission that must be quickly corrected.

TO URGE MANDATE BE GIVEN TO FRANCE.

PARIS, September 27th.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it is understood that General Allenby is returning to urge that the Syrian mandate be entrusted to France.

VOTES FOR WOMEN. ITALIAN CHAMBER PASSES NEW BILL.

ROME, September 27th.

The Chamber has accepted the Government amendment to the Parliamentary Initiative Bill conceding electoral rights to women of all classes except prostitutes in all elections subsequent to those of next November.

AUSTRIAN LABOUR. RAILWAYMEN STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

VIENNA, September 27th.

The employees of the Austrian Southern Railway have struck for higher wages, in spite of the opposition of Socialist leaders, who plead that the population will be threatened with starvation in the event of a strike.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE. AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations. Providing that the United States be interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff immigration and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations, that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION FOR GERMANY.

PARIS, September 27th.

The Supreme Council has granted the request of the German Delegation to postpone the despatch of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the surrender of war material.

The Germans have also requested a reduction in the numbers of the Commission, which consists of 72 members accompanied by 77 soldiers. The Council has refused to reduce.

CANADA RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY.

OTTAWA, September 27th.

The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH. IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 27th.

The members of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Societe Asiatique*, the American Oriental Society, and the *Societe Orientale* of Rome are holding a four days' joint session in London to discuss Oriental research.

Numerous papers welcomed the visitors. Sir Charles Lyall welcomed the formation of separate sections for Near East, Indian and Far East subjects.

Sir Charles Lyall said that they aimed at concentrating plans for the advancement of archaeological research among the Allies. The changes wrought by the war would enable scientific research to pursue its work in large tracts of territory hitherto closed.

He referred to the entry of India as a nation into the field of politics. It was essential that a thorough endeavour should be made to understand the Indian mind, thought, and inspiration.

RACING AT HOME. BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 27th.

The betting for the St. Leger, to be run on September 10th, at Doncaster, is as follows:—Buchan, 11 to 10; Bayuda, 5 to 1; Pomme de Terre, 10 to 1; Sir Douglas and Tanagers have been scratched.

Lady James Douglas Bayuda has broken down and has been scratched from the St. Leger entry-list.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Prince Edward Handicap result was as follows:—Haki, 1; Greek Scholar, 2; Wild Wood, 3; Six horses ran. Won by a length, three lengths separating second and third. The betting was as follows:—Haki, 5 to 1; Greek Scholar, 4 to 1; Wild Wood, 5 to 1.

POLAND. PRESSING NEED FOR ALLIED AID.

PARIS, September 27th.

M. Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, interviewed, declared that the Germans were now seeking to gain a victory on the Eastern fronts which had proved to be unattainable on the West.

He pointed out that in Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk, and along the Ukrainian front, the Polish armies were forced to face armed enemies. When the enemies were not Germans, they were aided by the Germans, who were advancing Bolshevism to embarrass Poland, whose Government, with limited supplies, found this situation desperate.

The attempt of Germany to crush Poland would not succeed if Poland got speedy succour, but until the German Treaty was ratified they were unable to obtain the foreign troops necessary to steady the situation.

In the Baltic States of Russia, he said, the Germans were fomenting disorder and assisting the Bolsheviks.

M. Paderewski further said: "On all sides Poland is forced to face a new war which Germany is waging against the Allied cause. She is determined to conquer Russia at any cost, and is making every effort to hamper us and ruin our reputation throughout the world."

TROUBLE BREWING WITH LITHUANIA.

LONDON, September 27th.

Trouble appears to be brewing between the Poles and the Lithuanians.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY'S BREACH OF THE TREATY. VAGUE AND INDEFINITE REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, September 27th.

The German reply to the Supreme Council's Note, cabled on September 22nd, says that Germany is unable to maintain her attitude on this question. This, however, does not necessitate an alteration in the German Imperial Constitution. If the Allies, in case their demands are rejected, extend their occupation, the German Government will regard such a step as a deplorable act of violence.

The above reply is regarded in London as vague and indefinite.

ALLIES' FIFTEEN DAY ULTIMATUM.

PARIS, September 27th.

A Havas message says: Yesterday, the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, the Supreme Council of the Allies took the energetic step of sending a 15-day ultimatum to the German Government to suppress Article 41 of the new Constitution, which provides for the eventual representation of Austria in the German Reichstag.

In the course of a debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau declared that if Germany did not execute the clauses of the Treaty within a fortnight of the stipulated time, Allied troops would advance from the right bank of the Rhine.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER OF PROTEST.

PARIS, September 27th.

M. Clemenceau's letter of protest against the second paragraph of Article 61 of the German Constitution declares that it constitutes a formal violation of the Peace Treaty.

Firstly, by providing for the admission of Austria into the Reichstag; this assimilating Austria to the German Empire.

Secondly, by admitting and providing for the participation of Austria in the Council of Empire, thus creating a common political tie in absolute opposition to Austria's independence.

Consequently, the Allies invite Germany to take legal measures in order to remove, without delay, this violation by declaring the article in the Constitution null and void.

The Allies will be compelled, if satisfaction is not given in 15 days, to order an immediate extension of the occupation on the right bank of the Rhine.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES. DEEP-ROOTED GERMAN DESIGNS.

LONDON, September 27th.

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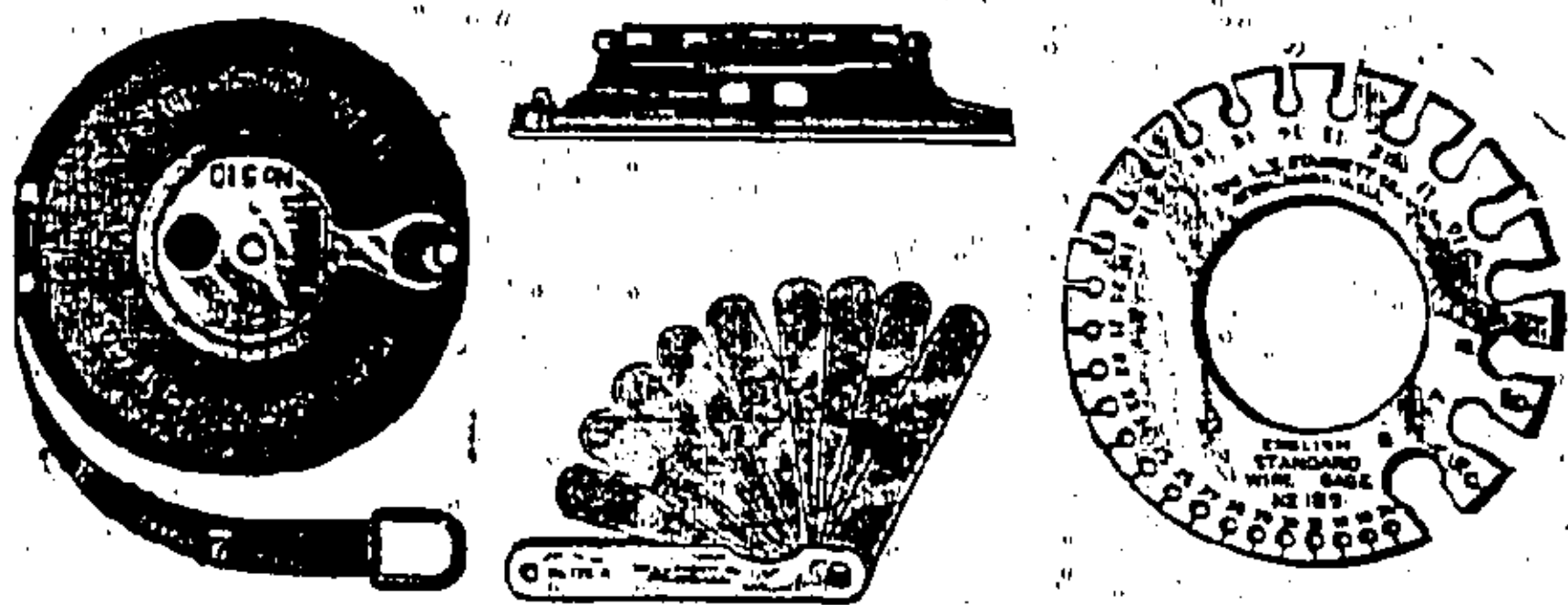
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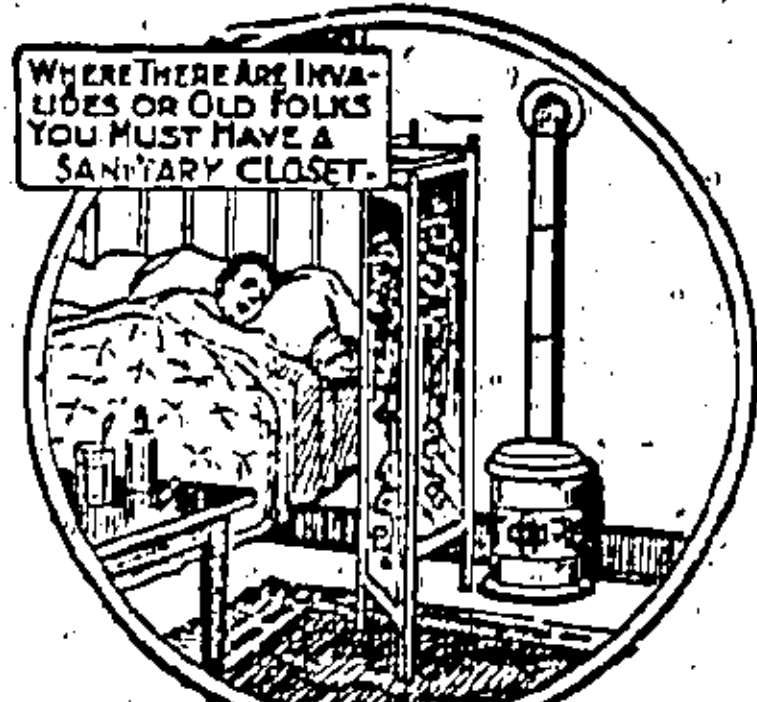
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CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

ATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVISM.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS
IN NORTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 21st.
It is authoritatively stated that the
decision to withdraw the British troops
from North Russia is unaltered.

The recent offensive operations against
the Bolsheviks were undertaken solely to
weaken the enemy and ameliorate the
situation as far as possible for the Russian
Volunteers after the British departure.

A GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, September 21st.
It is officially denied that General
Gough issued the proclamation cabled on
August 23rd.

It transpires that the report emanated
from German sources.

[The message dated London, August
23rd, reads: A telegram from Helsingfors
states that General Gough is distributing in
Petrograd, by aeroplane, a proclamation
addressed to the citizens, announcing the
formation of a "popular democratic Govern-
ment." in North Western Russia. He
adds: "Our duty is to save you from
Bolshevism and tyranny and feed the
population immediately the city is freed, to
which the great naval victory at Kronstadt
has cleared the way."]

THE CAPTURE OF KIEFF.

LONDON, September 21st.
A War Office *Panunique*, confirming
General Denikin's capture of Kieff, says
that the occupation will doubtless ensure
the long-expected junction of Generals
Denikin and Petlura. It is the result of
the successful counter-attack against the
Bolshevik offensive north-east of Khar'kov,
which definitely countered the Bolshevik
thrust towards Khar'kov and again
secured General Denikin's left wing.

A RUMANIAN DENIAL.

LONDON, September 21st.
The Rumanian General Headquarters
deny the reported intended offensive
across the Dniester into Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

DENIKIN RECEIVES A SEVERE
CHECK.

LONDON, September 21st.
In South Russia, General Denikin's
advance towards Kursk has received a
somewhat severe check. There are no
signs of a Soviet break-through.

BOLSHEVICS FORCED BACK.

LONDON, September 21st.
A Bolshevik counter-offensive north-
east of Khar'kov has been checked, and
forced back eastward of the Byelgorod-
Kupiansk railway.

HOW THE VOLUNTEERS ENTERED ODESSA.

ODESSA, September 21st.
A naval force from Sebastopol assem-
bled on August 22nd, sixteen miles south
of Odessa. At dawn on August 23rd,
a transport landed a Volunteer army
unobserved. Divided parties marched
along the coast, capturing batteries.
They also marched inland towards
Odessa.

A Reuter correspondent accompanied
one of the parties and witnessed skirm-
ishes with Bolshevik detachments who
battled after a few rounds. The party
reached the outskirts at night-fall and
bivouacked near the chief prison, in
which were five hundred hostages.

The party was anxious to storm the
prison at once but the Commander dis-
suaded them, knowing that the guards
were strong—including two hundred
Chinese desperadoes with machine-guns.

On the following morning the party
found that the guards had decamped.
The hostages were safe. The troops then
entered the town. The inhabitants turn-
ed out cheering, kissing and throwing
flowers before the British naval captains,
who were walking in the streets, shouting
"Thank you, Englishmen!"

BRITISH OFFICIALS LEAVE ARCHANGEL.

ARCHANGEL, September 21st.
All the ex-Ambassadors and ex-Consuls
who arrived here from Petrograd during
the past year have left for England on
the *Kildonan Castle*, which also carries
the last batch of conscript British troops.
BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS ENROLL-
ED IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 21st.
The Russians have issued a proclama-
tion that all Bolshevik prisoners shall be
enrolled in the Russian national army.
Latest prisoners are well conditioned and
have good great coats and boots.

THE LATE GENERAL B OTHA MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WEST- MINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, September 21st.
An impressive memorial service to the
late General Botherwick was held, today, in
Westminster Abbey.
General Birdwood represented his
Majesty. Others present included Mr.
Bonar Law, Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food
Controller, various High Commissioners,
Agents General, and representatives of
State Departments.
There were also present numerous
other distinguished people and members
of the Dutch Reformed and Non-con-
formist churches.

INJUSTICE.

"THE SLAVERY OF POOR LITTLE
GIRLS IN THE COLONY."

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral,
yesterday morning, from the text "He
hath showed thee, O man, what is good,
and what doth the Lord require of thee
but to do justly, and to love mercy, and
to walk humbly with thy God" (Micah
c. 6 v. 8), the Rev. H. Copley Moyle
said:—

The prophet Micah prophesied during
the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah and
possibly in the reign of Manasseh too,
that is to say, about 700 years before
Christ. He was, therefore, a contem-
porary of the prophet Isaiah. But whereas
Isaiah lived in Jerusalem and moved in
the court circles and amongst the great
people of the land, Micah lived in Meres-
sithgathe, a village near the border of
the Philistine country. He was himself a
peasant and felt keenly the sufferings of
the oppressed peasantry, and he de-
nounced in scathing terms the wrongs
which were inflicted upon these poor
countrymen by the rich land prop-
rietors and nobles of Judah. Unlike
Isaiah he shows little knowledge
of the political movements of the time.
He was not a politician but a religious
and moral teacher.

The book which bears his name
seems to "fall naturally into two
parts. The first five chapters deal
chiefly with the sins and oppressions of
the great people, who turn their poor
neighbours out of their lands and homes
in order that their own possessions may
be increased, and the prophet speaks of
the approaching fall of Samaria and the
destruction which shall come upon
Jerusalem. The last two chapters of the
book differ so much from the first five
that some commentators think they are
not the work of Micah. But they may
have been his work in later years, when
the reforms of Hezekiah were swept
away by the rising flood of idolatry under
Manasseh. The difference in the circum-
stances of the time may perhaps account
for the difference of style.

The whole book is a collection
of prophecies uttered at various
times and brought together later. It
is well worthy of a very careful
perusal, for it contains much that is
very appropriate to our times. Micah
saw the hosts of Sennacherib approach
Jerusalem on the occasion when through
the prayer of Hezekiah the city was
delivered. But the great and wonderful
answer to the King's prayer has not
resulted in a turning of the whole
people to God, and so the prophet sees
that there can be but one result of their
continued rejection of God, and that
will be that God will give his people
over to destruction.

The Jews were seeking to gain prop-
erty by serving other gods; they were
adopting the customs of the heathen,
even offering their children as sacrifices,
and the prophet tells them that if they
persist in rejecting God He will at last
reject them. "He hath showed thee, O man,
what is good: and what doth the Lord
require of thee, but to do justly, and to
love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy
God?" Let us think of these require-
ments of God as Micah proclaimed them
to the people of his time, and we shall
see that the prophet was proclaiming a
great principle which holds good for all
time and which has been in no way
superseded but rather enforced by the
teaching of our Lord. "To do justly,
to be true and just in all my dealings,"
as our church catechism teaches us.

Injustice is hateful to God and is a
crucial wrong against men, and every
Christian is bound to fight against in-
justice wherever it is to be found. Too
often we take the easy method of closing
our eyes to injustice as long as it does
not affect us, and so injustice continues
and increases, and the weak are oppres-
sed and the cry of their misery reaches
the heart of God, and He will, in His
own time, punish the oppressor and
oppressed and those who permit the
oppression.

We British people claim that justice
flourishes under our flag, yet here in
this Colony we allow the slavery of
small girls to continue, and from time
to time we are horrified to read some
story of cruelty to one of these poor little
girls. But the times that cruelty becomes
known must be a very small proportion
of the times when cruelty is inflicted.
The Christian conscience of the civilised
world has decided that slavery is an
intolerable evil, and we as a Christian
nation ought no longer to tolerate a
practical and real slavery, by whatever
name it may be called, to exist any
longer under our flag. It is the nature
and indifference of the great number of
British people here that has permitted
so old fashioned and evil a thing to con-
tinue. No human being should be able
to own another, least of all should these
little girls be owned and bought and sold
as is done here.

It has long been the custom
for British people to declare that
their Empire brings freedom, and techni-
cally, of course, slavery is not recognised
anywhere in our Empire, but for all
practical purposes slavery does exist
here as far as these poor little girls are
concerned, and while such is the case we
have no right to boast that our flag is
the symbol of freedom. In this Colony
there are probably many thousands of
these little girls, some of them sold by
their parents, others stolen from their
parents and sold into slavery. Some of
them are no doubt kindly treated, but
many of them are not, and even if they
were all well treated it would still be a
cruel injustice that they should not be
free. While we enjoy our freedom and
our pleasures and amusements these poor
children are at the beck and call of every
member of the household, crouching
often in fear and terror from the blows
and beatings so freely dealt out to them.

It is an injustice which is hateful in
God's sight and one which we should
exert ourselves to bring to an end.
"Justice," said Edmund Burke, "is itself
the great standing policy of civil society,
and any efficient departure from it,
under any circumstances, lies under the
suspicion of being no policy at all."

These poor children, with no knowledge
of a parent's love, and knowing nothing
of the pleasures of childhood, deserve our
interest and compassion, and their very
helplessness ought to arouse us all to
take up their cause and see to it that
this vile system of property in human
beings is stopped.

"What doth the Lord require of thee
but to do justly and to love mercy, and
to walk humbly with thy God?" Mercy
is an attribute of God. We frequently
address Him as "most merciful," and
our Lord has taught us that we must be
merciful if we would obtain mercy.
"Blessed are the merciful for they shall
obtain mercy." It was one of the charges
brought against the Pharisees by our
Lord, that while they were careful over
the most minute directions of the Rabbin
they had omitted the weightier matters
of the law—judgment, mercy and faith.

Mercy is that pity and compassion that
one human-being shows towards another
that is in misery or trouble. Micah saw
the vast misery of his people and the
hard-hearted indifference of those who
were able to help and did nothing, and
so he makes his appeal for mercy in the
name of God. As we hope for mercy we
must show it. There is a vast mass of
misery and pain in the world that cries
aloud to us for help and sympathy; there
is not only human pain and suffering,
but there is a great mass of wanton and
unnecessary pain, inflicted on what we
call the lower animals, which appeals to
us for mercy.

But there is a third requisite Micah
tells us. Not only does God require us
"to do justly" and "to love mercy,"
He requires also that we shall "walk
humbly with God." Let us never think
that we have done all that is required
of us when we have performed our duty
to our neighbour. "My duty towards
God is to believe in Him, to fear Him
and to love Him, to worship Him, to
give Him thanks, to honour Him, His holy
name and His word and to serve Him
truly all the days of my life." If we
willfully exclude the thought of God from
our mind as much as possible, if we
obtain from prayer and public worship,
if we do not recognise God as the giver
of all good gifts, then we are showing
the most horrible ingratitude and we are
also depriving ourselves of the greatest
and most lasting happiness and of the
only supreme motive for a holy life.
"To walk humbly with God as He has been
revealed to us in Jesus Christ is to grow
daily in grace and power, and to be
come gradually more fitting instruments
for God to use. Before the war the
nations of the world were not walking
humbly with God, but were following the
desires of their own hearts, and the war
was the result. If after that catastrophe
we fall back into the old selfish indivi-
dualism we shall inevitably bring about
even worse catastrophe. Let us not
only try, each one individually, to walk
humbly with God, but let us pray that
our nation and all the peoples of our
Empire may recognise God as the ruler
and guide of each and all of us, and may
humbly walk with Him. So shall all
bitterness and selfishness, all class and
race prejudice be done away with, and
we shall recognise the great brotherhood
of all men in the family of God. So shall
our Empire help to bring happiness and
peace to the world."

A RICE STORY.

A man was seen by a constable carrying
a bag of rice in Des Vaux Road at 2 a.m.
on Saturday. Questioned as to the owner-
ship, the man replied that a friend, pity-
ing his straitened circumstances, gave him
the rice. The constable, however, was not
satisfied. He examined the bag and found
certain Chinese characters on it indicat-
ing that it belonged to a rice shop in
Des Vaux Road. The man was taken to
the shop, and there it was ascertained that
he had stolen the bag. At the Magistracy,
the defendant was sentenced by Mr.
Lindell to four weeks' hard labour and
four hours' stock.

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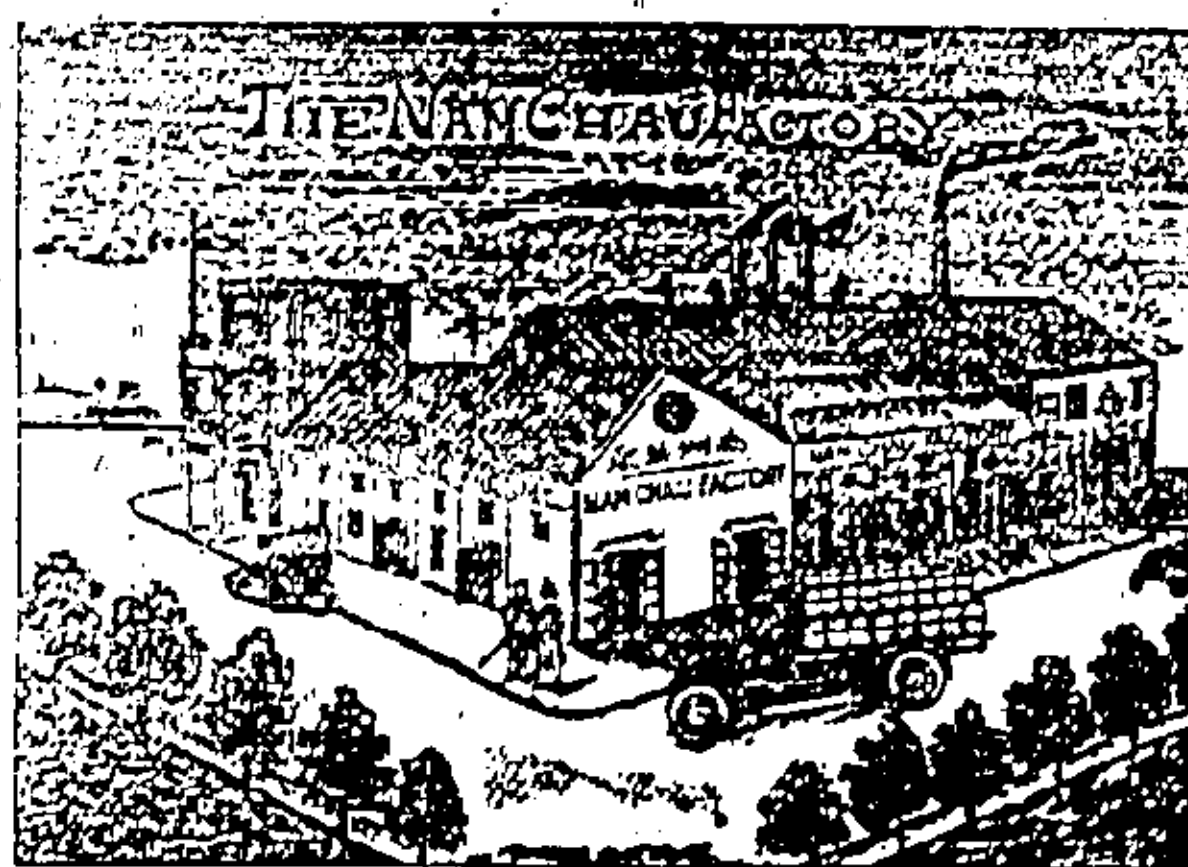
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CHEMICAL PREDOMINANCE GERMANY STRAINING EVERY NERVE.

The vital importance of the dye industry as a guarantee of peace was maintained by Dr. Herbert Levinstein, in a remarkable speech at the conference of the Society of Chemical Industries, at Salters' Hall on July 17th. The success of the dye industry, he declared, was of paramount importance to the State. The dye industry was required for national defence as a guarantee of peace. It was entirely due to the German chemical combine that Germany was able, in spite of the blockade, to carry on the war after the end of 1915. But for the possession of her dye industries German resistance would have broken down in little more than a year for lack of nitric acid. German dye stuff plants were of supreme importance for chemical warfare, and practically any organic product could be manufactured in them.

As showing Germany's preparations for the after-war struggle in the midst of the recent war, Dr. Levinstein mentioned that only a short time before the armistice new chemical laboratories, magnificently equipped, and ostensibly for the purpose of the war, were just completed at the cost of £300,000. Each factory of the German chemical combine was either an arsenal or a potential arsenal, capable of being switched on to the manufacture of enormous quantities of poison gases. If Germany were to remain the only country possessing such factories she would have every inducement to use them for aggression, for she would have no occasion to fear reprisals. The establishment of plants of equal magnitude in this country on a firm basis was one of the first guarantees of peace.

If the Germans maintained their monopoly in dye stuffs they possessed a monopoly in the rapid production of toxic gases, and in that event, the world was not a safe place for peaceful people. It would be madness after the close of this terrible war, not to make ourselves economically free from Germany. If Germany retained her predominance in Europe in the dye industries she would ultimately win the war, for if the campaign was gloriously ended the war was not over nor the victory certain.

Though the German military defeat was complete, they might yet regain their dye industry, and through that their former ascendancy over Europe. Germany recognised the fact, and was straining every nerve and using every device to establish her chemical predominance in the dye industry. An enormous responsibility rested upon the chemists of this country, but the victory was not the war, not by the chemical engineers, but by the indomitable courage and tenacity of our soldiers. The real war work of our chemists lay yet before them, for it rested with chemists to secure in the next few years the opportunities which the soldiers won for us, and the fruition of which German chemists might deny us. In the final stage of the struggle in which the clash of arms was the first round, the chemists' work would be the decisive factor.

Mr. James Morton, governing director of Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd., said the question arose, what was to be our national policy, and what were we to do with the hundreds of tons of German colours that would soon be knocking at our gates for admission, colours, in many cases, that could not be had here at any price, and that in other cases were to be had only at prices many times higher than Germany might be prepared to offer. The textile trade was looking with a more than longing eye at these German colours over the wall. To open the gates at this juncture would have the effect of arresting dye-making, and would administer such a blow that it would probably never recover. Fortunately, there was little likelihood of dye-makers being faced with so disastrous a situation.

Mr. Morton favoured a policy of temporary control over imports of dyes and a Government subsidy, to give the British effort a fair run for its life, and expressed the opinion that dye-making in this country, given time and opportunity, could be put on a sound and profitable basis. Given this, and a reasonable amount of understanding and co-operation among dyemakers here, he saw no reason why a few years should not see us abreast of the best that the Germans were doing.

Professor H. E. Armstrong said they had been "gassing" during years past of what chemists had done, but it did not matter what they had done; it was what they were going to do that counted. They had done far less than they were giving themselves credit for. The majority of the German laboratories had become commercialised, and although Germany had gone up in the technical commercial scale, she had steadily retrograded in the scientific scale. What he was most anxious to see avoided was any sterilisation of our scientific industry through Government grants.

SCIENTIFIC ENTENTE.

At the annual dinner of the Society, Sir Alfred Mond, proposing "The Society of Chemical Industry," said it had taken four and a half years of war to convince the Government of the importance of the chemical industry to the world, and especially to our country. There never was a time when it was more important to insist on the fact that the progress of the world rested on the scientific inventor. Give this country its opportunity, and it could rise to every occasion in peace as it had done in war. (Cheers.)

The president, responding, said that chemists had shown administrative capacity of the very highest order. Their work had been essentially that of modernising chemistry. The industry would not fail in any task put upon it in the future. The problem that faced them on every side was the problem of under-production. He was not aware of high wages; these were very little, if any higher here now than they were in the United States before the war, yet nobody would suggest that the United States was in a moribund condition. There was, however, this difference—that though

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTERVIEW WITH LENIN. FIGHTING TO EXTERMINATE CAPITAL.

The Norwegian politician Puntervold gives an account of an interview with Lenin in the columns of the *Berner Tagwacht*.

Referring to Allied intervention, Lenin said that it would become increasingly difficult owing to the ever-growing sympathy with the Soviet movement in the *Kaiser's* countries. Moreover, the Red Army was becoming stronger every day. Puntervold asked Lenin what he thought of the Agrarian question. The answer was:

"We are divided into three groups—the Half-Peasants, or the Country Proletariat (who now, as formerly, sell their labour and are our best supporters), the Little Peasants, and the Big Peasants. The last are naturally our opponents because we have taken the land from them, but their resistance has been broken. The Little Peasants, as contrasted with the wealthier classes, are wavering. They are naturally opposed to grain monopolies and desire free trade for their produce. In the country there is great lack of material, and in the towns it is so. Our economic position is also very uncertain. The shortage of fuel is not the least serious factor. But as we have reconquered the coal-mining region, there is hope for the immediate future. Without this our position would have been untenable."

Speaking of the freedom of the press, Lenin said:

"We believe that the so-called freedom of the Press is the right of the bourgeoisie to cheat and deceive the proletariat. The bourgeoisie possesses all newspaper capital, printing material, machinery, and the paper itself. With the Press in its hands the bourgeoisie has unlimited power over public opinion. The freedom of the Press is the same as freedom for capital. And we suppress capital."

Our motto is: The Press for the proletariat, not for capital. As soon as the war against the bourgeoisie is over, it is possible that we may place printing works and paper at the disposal of a political party that desires to have a paper. But at present we are in the middle of a civil war."

"We have already legalized the Menshevik party that publishes its official paper, the 'Ever Forward,' in Moscow. I think that in the near future we shall be able to legalize the Social Revolutionary party. We shall also soon remove the muzzle from the opposition Press according as the different parties are ready to work with us loyally and willingly."

"Civil war is civil war, and it has its own laws. It is like this—either capital or the proletariat dominates. There is no other alternative. There are people who are not satisfied with our dictatorship. I tell them, 'Go to Siberia and see if the dictatorship there is any better.' We shall be glad to provide them with the necessary transport!"

"No country has suffered so much in this world-war as Russia. How many millions of Russians have been sacrificed on the altar of capitalism! During the war I prophesied that the world-war would become a class war. And so it has happened."

"It is Utopian to think that capitalism can be exterminated without civil war. You know that the number of millionaires in Norway has increased tenfold during the war. Do you think that Norwegian millionaires will capitulate in the face of arguments without blows?"

Asked how he would effect the transition from a dictatorship to a democracy, Lenin replied:

"In my announcement to the National Assembly on March 10th, I said that in the strength of the question of the universal franchise, can come before the Soviet. We must uphold the dictatorship in order to control the bourgeoisie. If the *Entente* fails to help the bourgeoisie our victory will be complete."

they got high wages in the United States, they earned them. (Hear, hear.) There was no minimum wage there which a man was paid whether he did a day's work or not. (Hear, hear.) Personally he looked forward to the future with courage. Our scientists were equal to the task of showing the way through any difficulties there might be. (Cheers.)

"Professor Mourou, responding to the toast 'The Delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference of Pure and Applied Chemistry,' said that at the present moment his thoughts forcibly went back to the beginning of last year when we were at grips with the vital problem of that terrible compound of yprite (mustard gas). This peridious weapon had been devastating our legions from the previous summer onwards. It was then that Great Britain and France joined hands in scientific and industrial co-operation, putting into it brains, energy, and the means of execution at their disposal. In other words, we had amalgamated our moral and industrial resources, with results that had proved worthy of the efforts jointly made. So it was that as early as May the yprite of the Allies sprinkled the German lines, to their great amazement. One of the essential factors of the German *débâcle* was henceforth in our hands. German chemistry, which had hitherto considered itself to be 'kolossal,' had been beaten on its own ground. So much for the past. As to the future, would not this chemical *entente*, which had endured and done so much during the war, be continued now that war was concluded? He hoped so. In the scientific and economic war which was about to be waged, it would be our fault if we were not the victors. (Hear, hear.) They had agreed solemnly not to collaborate with those who had become moral accomplices in the greatest crime of all ages. Until the Central Powers could once more be admitted to the covenant of civilised nations, all relations with their men of science would be impossible. (Hear, hear.) Let German scientists go their way until they found the road to Damascus."

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SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 9th Sept. 11 A.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 9th Sept. 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept. 11 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th Sept. 11 A.M.

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"QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina | FRIDAY, 19th Sept. at 1 P.M.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	11th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATOON APCAR	9th Sept.	30th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

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SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
KHIVA	10th Sept.	9th Oct.

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ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct. at Noon.

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HWAH-WU ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.
TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept. at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 11 A.M.

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WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

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TWNYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 3rd.
SIBERIA MARU	32,000	Oct. 11th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	32,000	Oct. 23th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Sept. 10th.
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KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1920.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA HAITHONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	On or about 30th Sept.
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SHANGHAI ... "BATAVIA" ... On or about ...

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BUENOS AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September.

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"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

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